

## A decorative title for the journal. It features a central globe with a grid of latitude and longitude lines. An eagle with spread wings is perched atop the globe. A banner or ribbon curves around the globe, bearing the text "A LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL" in capital letters. The entire design is rendered in a detailed, engraved style.

{WHOLE NO. 64.

"Can't do it. Marry her to that law-  
less scape grace I never, never!"

"Then I fear she will die," replied the  
doctor. "Her case seems a very serious  
one, and I have great fears for her unless  
she be permitted to have her own way in  
the matter."

"Is there no other alternative?" asked  
the Deacon, ready to give her up to almost  
any one, but Jew.

"None," answered the doctor.

"Then take her, Jew," said he, turn-  
ing to him, "and be very kind to him."  
She is all the world to me, and it would







# THE TIMES

Published every Thursday in Greensboro, N. C.

W. OGBURN, C. C. COLE, JAMES W. ALBRIGHT.

Corresponding Editors:  
W. GILMORE SIMMS, South Carolina,  
R. G. STAPLES, Portsmouth, Va.,  
WILLIAM R. HUNTER, South Carolina.

GREENSBORO, N. C.  
THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1857.

**Positive Arrangement.**  
Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the subscription list.

## BRIEF PROSPECTUS

For the benefit of such as may happen to see this number of the Times.

Being determined to present to the Southern States, a LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL, worthy of their patronage, we have the pleasure of presenting an array of talent as regular contributors to the columns of the Times, not surpassed by any other paper published in the Union.

The reading matter will consist of Original Stories, History, Biography, Agriculture, Education, Poetry, and the News of the day. The paper contains no sectarianism, but will aim to enlighten, amuse, and incite sound moral principle. It will strive to be a mirror of the world around us. The Series which we will present from time to time, and which are prepared at great expense, will be from the pens of the most gifted of the American Literature.

Besides the several series commenced in the present number, we have the pleasure of announcing the following highly interesting and instructive papers on hand to follow in quick succession.

A HISTORY OF THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM IN N. C. from its first introduction into the Legislature to the present time, with remarks on its past difficulties and present prospects, by R. G. St. John, Esq., Superintendent of Common Schools.

THE HISTORY OF THE MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGES AND HIGH SCHOOLS, in North Carolina, the rise and progress of each, by the Presidents, and Principals of the Institutions.

CONRAD DE CASTRO THE STRANGER—OR THE MYSTERY OF ST. ANGELO—AND THE GOLDEN KEY—A Novel, by the Author of "The Fair Rosetta," &c. Edited by R. G. St. John.

THE FAIR ROSETTA, OR, HUMAN PERFECTIBILITY, by Stella Stella.

A LEAF FROM THE LIFE OF AGNES HERBERT, by Stella Stella.

JIZZIE LEE, by Stella Stella.

NEEDY, OR LOVE AND PREJUDICE, by Mrs. L. M. Hutchinson.

SWEET PEARL SPRING, OR THE DOX-SAX TRUMP, by Mrs. W. J. Parker, author of "Cornelia Ring," "Wrecker's Daughter," "Deserter," "The Quadroon," "Warning Star," "The Ragged Dicks," &c.

HUGH LINDSAY, OR THE RAGGED DICKS, A simple story of life's vicissitudes, by our Corresponding Editor, R. G. St. John.

LAVINA, OR THE SNOW FLAKE, by Mrs. Anna M. Hester.

FORTUNE TELLING, and its consequences, by Mrs. Scott.

FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND TRUTH: a story of Old Fellowship, by Mrs. L. M. Hutchinson.

GARCIA FERRON, OR THE TRULY GOOD, by Mrs. John.

THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER, by Finley Johnson.

THWARTED PLOTS, by Clara Augusta.

FASHION AND FOLLY, OR, WISDOM AND CHASTITY, by Mrs. J. H. Clayton.

FAMILY SOMERVELL, OR, CONSTANT REWARD, by Charles M. Taylor, Associate Editor of N. Y. Literary Journal.

THE SOUTHERN STATES AND CITIES: Their present appearance and Commercial prospect, by our traveling Corresponding Editor, Mrs. J. H. Clayton.

To be followed by numerous other contributions of no less merit and interest. It should be the aim of the Proprietors to make the Times as useful as well as welcome visitor to the home circle. It should contain all the Foreign and Domestic news of the day, so condensed as to present the greatest possible amount of intelligence. The world shall be our text book.

In order to meet our great expense and labor, we hope to receive at least

5,000 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Will not every one who loves home and home institutions, lend their name and influence to establish in their midst a great Southern Literary Weekly. With your help, we pledge you to spare neither labor nor expense to make the Times the best paper American genius can produce. We only ask you to try us one year.

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**THE EXCITEMENT:** By reference to our columns it will be seen that "Peters" are still in demand. Our friend Coffin is becoming quite poetical and we guess is now in an excellent mood for taking a most charming Ambletype.

The attention of our readers is invited to an advertisement from Philadelphia, relative to Lead Ore.

**THIS NUMBER:**—By some unforeseen management, nearly every article in this number of the Times, runs out into columns. Thus nearly all of our news are crowded out, and several short editorials. The news market, however, is quite dull at present, the political papers having but little else than surmises on the "rotation of Office" and who shall take the "spills."

We hope our correspondents will be as brief as possible on all occasions, and if one column will not express their ideas, they had better as a general thing make two articles.

**THE FIRE COMPANY:**—We have been requested to state that business of importance will be transacted at the next regular monthly meeting which will be next Saturday Evening. Let none fail to be present.

**NEW GOODS:**—The side walks are becoming crowded with boxes of New Goods and the Merchants will be all about soon. We're something to say for their benefit next week.

## The Inefficiency of the Pulpit.

Last week it will be remembered we gave a condensed sketch of the first portion of an article on this subject from the Southern Literary Messenger. We now take up the latter portion. In this the writer sets forth some of the causes which operate to retard the Methodist and Baptist churches. The defects in the genius and operations of these churches, he says are entirely different. Manuscript preaching is very common no doubt with these in towns and cities, but in the bulk of their congregations extemporaneous preaching is the prevailing method.

One great error of these churches first mentioned, is the too ready and indiscriminate admission of members. He says—

"We do not mean at all by criticizing a church, to be understood as entertaining towards it any degree of unkind hostile feeling. We sympathize with Baptist and Methodist, with Presbyterian and Episcopalian, but make note, as regards each, of many denominational faults. Let us all pursue the truth. Let no Methodist fear to look into the looseness with which this vital matter is managed by them; let no Presbyterian fear to inquire, if there is not an apathy and blase indifference so far as he is concerned in reaching the great multitudes and masses at all."

He then notices an accompanying error to this loose method of admitting members; the treatment they receive after being taken into these communions.

"That they do not sufficiently carry forward the converts they have made. The predominant idea is to proselyte and too little attention is bestowed afterwards on the culture and development of Christian character."

We think we are warranted in denying the correctness of the latter part of this allegation as applied to the Methodists. Instead of being the predominating idea with them to proselyte, no church is more free from it. The Baptist denomination would undoubtedly repel the charge. So far as regards the first part of the allegation there is we fear too much truth in it. In the Methodist church the system of "Class meeting," in connection with the pastorate, is designed to cultivate and develop Christian character. These meetings presided over and conducted by intelligent, pious leaders are intended to supply the lack of pastoral training and over sight which is necessarily to a great extent the result of the itinerating system. Since the "Class meeting" with the Methodist have been so much neglected, the first part of the allegation as applied to that denomination is we fear too true. The writer thinks that the majority of the colored communicants in these two churches have no correct ideas of religion. He goes on to say—

"Members ought to have an intelligent faith and the influence of the church ought to be to cherish and develop their character. It should also be an aim to discover that their members have piety and that they are not unworshipfully or indifferently continuing a relation which ought to be suspended. Do these churches do their duty in this matter? We again refer to a simple fact; are the negroes of the Baptist and Methodist churches in Virginia properly looked after? Is that expurgatory system, which is so conspicuous a manner, is so much called for in any degree faithfully applied? Without invidiously going further does not this example illustrate our whole statement?"

Again he says—

"Another great want amongst the Baptists and Methodists is, a better educated ministry. Ignorance is never good, knowledge must be an element of power. Do not let them break up their rural ministry through the hands of rule ignorant men. Let them enlist all the laborers they can. Let them have their exhorters, their preachers, their irregular preachers, but let them push forward on another line the cause of education. Educate all that you can and avail yourself of the labors of the unlettered at the same time. It is a great mistake that unless a regular, well instructed theologian from the seminary can be obtained, to have no ministrations at all. Let every cross-road have its little church, and let, if no better can be had, some rude 'brother' in the neighborhood assume the pastoral functions. There may be too much decency while men are perishing."

We think he does not do justice entirely to the Baptists and Methodists in this regard. His article has a tendency to make the impression that ignorance prevails to a greater extent amongst their ministry than it does. Whilst there are a great many men of limited intelligence, yet there may be picked out of the ministry of each of these two denominations, a number of men which will equal the number of ministers in any other church, who are amongst the best educated men of the country. But take the article as a whole and we think it is excellent and calculated to do great good.

**DROWNED OUT OF TOWN:**—The Western Democrat says a man giving his name as J. D. Thompson of Philadelphia, Pa., was escorted out of the town of Charlotte, on Monday morning last, with a peremptory command to leave on the Rail Road, Northward. His offense was a tampering with some slaves. The Democrat says:—

"For the information of the public we will state that Thompson is a thick built man, probably about 40 or 45 years old. Look out for him in the East."

**FOURTH OF MARCH:**—Do our readers generally know the reason why the Fourth of March was chosen as the day for the inauguration of the President of the United States? It was selected because the fourth of March in every year commencing from the first inauguration, cannot come on a Sunday for at least three hundred or more years. This fact shows the regard which the framers of our government had for the Sabbath. They arranged the matter so wisely that the day for the performance of the ceremonies of inauguration will not fall on a Sunday for three hundred years.

The above has been going the rounds of the newspaper press for several weeks. It has scarcely missed a single exchange.

What does it mean? Have the editors of these papers forgotten that Gen. Taylor's Inauguration was on 5th March, the 4th being Sunday? A more stupid idea was

never advanced, and we are surprised that the men, who are expected to know every thing whether it ever happens or not, did not know the above to be absurdly false!

**FROM OUR CORRESPONDING EDITOR.**  
Messrs. Ogburn, Cole & Albright:

GENTLEMEN:—You have done me the honor to solicit my contributions to your periodical, and to make me such offers of compensation as I cannot entirely disregard. I have never withheld myself from our southern journals at any period; satisfied to employ any agency that offered, in the hope to diffuse a general taste for literature and art among our people. I am not less disposed now than formerly, to contribute to this laudable object; but I no longer possess the ardent impulses of youth, and feel my enthusiasm subdued, in large degree, by the variety of my labors; and repressed and discouraged by the too common fate which has encountered most of the efforts to establish a periodical literature in our section. At the present moment, and during the present year, my engagements are already such, as will, besides, prevent me from undertaking any tasks which may be felt coercive. All I can do, in compliance with your wishes, and in the acceptance of your offer, will be to send you an occasional trifling from my portfolio, the labor of other years, and a letter, like the present, either upon literary or current affairs,—as the mood may prompt, and the ideas suggest themselves. To this extent I shall be happy to contribute to your pages—beyond this I can make no promises.

Of the advantages and importance of a periodical literature, there can be no question. It has been recognized as a powerful agency in all countries that have made any progress in civilization. It must be so in ours. Its first use is in the provocation, to proper exercise, of the domestic mind; and, flowing from this exercise, as a natural consequence, it enables a people to determine and mature the standards of a just judgment and a becoming taste. It must do for us what it has done for other sections. In fact, there are special reasons why a periodical literature is even more important and necessary to the South, than to most other regions. The very sparseness of our population, which renders it usually so difficult a matter to sustain the periodical, is the very fact that renders its existence and maintenance so necessary. There is hardly any other medium, except "the stump," through which a sparsely settled people can be taught. They lack the usual facilities of great communities; they lack their provocations, and that perpetual conflict of opinion which invigorates the intellectual man, and compels the thought to active inquiries, in obedience to the exactions of society.

The great secret of mental activity, in all countries, is in the degree of density which exists in their population;—the size and frequency of their great cities, and the constant attrition of rival minds; which can take place nowhere so certainly and completely as in the populous and commercial marts. Wanting in these marts of attrition, competition and provocation, in consequence of our exclusive devotion to agriculture, the mind of the South, in all departments foreign to the daily necessity, sinks into lassitude and indifference. Why should the Southern gentleman indulge in studies which seem unnecessary to his condition? Why cultivate tastes for which his neighbors have no sympathy? Why paint a picture, or carve a statue, which no one cares to examine; in which no one is sufficiently educated to perceive the beauties? Why pore over volumes upon the charms or merits of which he has no one to provoke him to discussion? We would thus tacitly determine upon the importance of things and exercises, only by what seems their obvious uses. Of what use, judging thus externally, is that literary acquisition, which has no apparent influence upon our daily toils or our pecuniary interests; and which invites none of our neighbor's sympathies, and provokes none of his emulation. We see the effect of this lack of taste and curiosity, even in cases, where the vanity of the individual, alone, might be held sufficient, to neutralize his indifference. Look, for example, at the style of dwelling houses, in our foreign country, even where the proprietor possesses wealth enough to construct the very finest. See how rude of design, how wretched of material, how lacking in every essential of art, beauty, nobleness, durability! Now, as few people build fine houses where no one comes to see them, so still fewer indulge in studies which seemingly conduct to no immediate profits, and which provoke none of the admiration of their fellows. Yet, a fine stone building, well designed, well constructed, surrounded with all the lovely adjuncts of well-dressed grounds and gardens, might, in a thousand cases, from its substantial value and manifold attractions,—prompt a son to maintain the estate which his father so nobly planted;—prompt him to industrious painstaking and superior culture, in order that it should not pass from the family;—and would thus be kept from wandering off into new territories—into wilder regions,—a pioneer in search of refuge; carrying with him a flock of children, where they must degenerate in all respects of civilization;—where they lose schooling and society;—and sink, finally, into a condition very little superior to the miserable heathen barbarism of the red races whose wilderness they occupy! And, what is true, in respect to the influences which a noble dwelling might exercise, over the nature of a son, in preventing the abandonment of a homestead, and prompting superior efforts on his part, in order to prevent its loss; is true of all other human tastes brought into proper exercise by cultivation.

The tastes maintain the sensibilities;—the sensibilities are the delicate fibres, myriads in number, which keep us in sweet and loving connection with humanity. The ignorant mind sees nothing of these delicate links of soul and feeling; and knows not that it suffers any loss, though it is losing everything. It is the especial province of literature and the arts, to nurture these sensibilities—to awaken these tastes—to make home sacred, and to teach to the young, the true patriotism, which invokes, with the love of home, almost all other living and loving virtues!

How is literature to work out these great ends, in a sparsely settled country such as ours, where the great body of the people have not taken the first step in the appreciation of the arts? This is the question. Unless literature does so work, every people must degenerate. Even where there is an innate taste for letters—even where you send the boy away, and have him educated at a first-rate foreign college,—he comes home only to lose all his acquisition, in the course of a very few years, unless you can keep up that mental attrition, which gives him constant food for thought, in the constant necessity for its exercise. What are his arts, and sciences, and belles-lettres, to the circle in which he moves? That does not call upon him for their exercise. They have no uses for his superior knowledge. They rather resent it as an impertinence; and he finally becomes afraid or ashamed to display his acquisitions; and finally ceases to use them; as they seem to have no uses in the society in which he lives. And yet, unless men think, in arts, in letters, in the sciences, society loses all the great powers by which it is to be maintained in a proper progress—by which, in brief, its liberty and independence are to be fostered and made secure by equal courage and appreciation.

I have shown you that our difficulty, as is the case with every agricultural people, lies in the sparseness of our population, which denies us that essential attrition of mind with mind, by which the intellect is stimulated to proper exertion, and so, to a natural development of the resources of society, we are required now to ask, if this disability be incurable.—If it may not be overcome? It is not natural to us individually—only socially,—and is not, I think, inevitable from our condition. But to overcome our *via inertia*, it requires extraordinary exertions, and especially the general conviction of society itself, that it labors under a specific want which demands all its sympathies in order properly to supply. If we are made duly to feel and to understand that one of the great reasons why the South does not prosper, is the lack of a due exercise of the intellect and moral, and that this exercise depends upon the concentrated efforts of all classes to secure the means of proper knowledge, the difficulty is already half overcome. If we can only persuade our people that there is an absolute need for literature, and urge patriotism to the proper effort, by individuals as by the community at large, making every man feel that it is a personal duty,—then we may reasonably hope to prepare the way, with certainty, for the introduction of letters and the arts. The Press, the Lecture room, "the Stump,"—these are really the only agencies for the proper education of a sparsely settled country. Periodicals, such as yours, are among the first agencies in the work. If you can persuade your people, in the first place, that they really need the information which such works can impart,—that they have natural endowments which such journals will bring into exercise—natural tastes which they will stimulate to curiosity—talents which they will goad to development,—and a soul-thirst and hunger which can be satisfied by no inferior aliment; every thing can be done! Your appeal must be to the young. You can do nothing with the old. You must try to mould the young mind, by employing it habitually in intellectual exercises,—appealing to the mind through natural tastes, and by glimpses, judiciously displayed, of the beauties which exist in art. Lyceums, debating clubs, the lecture room, Literary Societies, *tableaux vivants*,—the very sports of the community being chosen with reference to the tastes and curiosity of the young blood and the ardent, impulsive feelings of the generous youth. Society, itself, is a first grand requisite, to which too little heed is given in our agricultural regions. We are too apt to deny all sunshine to society. Our young mingle too little together. The boy too seldom appreciates the converse of the girl; and, till he does so, he is always in danger of the vine crop. Our evening frolics lack in attraction to the young. They are too apt to be made gloomy, morose, repulsive, by some cold, hard, stupid notions of propriety; and the gravity, or dullness, which drives our young men, to seek relief in places of doubtful propriety, is one of the most frequent of all causes of the brutality and drunkenness which destroys so many of our young men. This, too, is fatal to the tastes, the talents and the sympathies. That housekeeper, male or female, who, in any of our rustic communities, will throw open their doors, of an evening, to the young of both sexes; bring them together in cheerful communion; find them amusements, or employments, which shall exercise their faculties, and unfold to them prospects in art and literature, which shall keep their thoughts and faculties busy;—will do more towards the promotion of the public morals, the general health, the happiness and the intellect of a neighborhood, than all other present moral influences put together! The first great and useful gift to the young must be that of good society. If we do not bestow them this gift, of good society, the Devil will see them provided for in a different fashion;—and this good society

must not imply simply that which is moral, and sedate and proper only; but that which is cheerful—which keeps mind and heart in full play;—moving the one to exertion of all its faculties; the other to a becoming use of all its sympathies; and, from this harmonious play of mind and heart, we get proper tastes, and praiseworthy aims, and the natural development of all our powers.

In producing these results, your periodicals find their uses. They will contribute materials upon which thought and fancy, once properly excited, will be only too happy to work. They maintain, by the variety of topic and suggestion, the young stimulus which will keep the mind true to its instincts and acquisitions; while furnishing new food for aliment, and new helps to progress. Periodicals bring us the report of mind, and its doings, from all other quarters of the world; they work upon our curiosity, and move us to emulation. We are thus taught to see and feel that there is a society, apart from our own, having motives for performance, and resources against vacancy, which, as yet, we do not ourselves possess. They teach us that the world is full of resources, infinitely beyond those which satisfy ourselves at present, and they thus occasion a discontent in our minds, which we cannot quiet until we ourselves are put in possession of like resources with our neighbors. Here are the first beginnings of mental improvement. Daily, the foreign periodical tells us of the progress of letters and the arts, philosophy and science among our brethren elsewhere; and we naturally ask why have we not these things also? Are we less wise, less naturally capable, less nobly endowed with the gifts of intellect from heaven, than our neighbors? Common sense answers negatively, and we are forced to feel and see that the fault is our own; the deficiency does not to any denial of the gifts of intellect by God, but to our own lack of energy, curiosity, industry and a proper religion, which insists upon the constant use of all our talents. If our periodicals teach us what is doing elsewhere, they urge us in like manner to exertion. They indicate to us the uses in studies which we, as *frugal consumers* *not* *nati* only, are too apt to disregard as ourselves. They help us, if we are willing, to the proper clues for study and performance; they cheer, amuse, recreate us, while they teach; and, under the natural attrition which they thus occasion,—from their own energy, and from bringing us in contact with other intellects than our own,—they bestow that intellectual friction without which we should be devoured by sloth and rust,—to say nothing of those worse devours, that are born of sloth,—evil habits, which, in the absence of the nobler stimulants of thought, will be sure to seize upon the souls of men, and destroy them through brutality and sensualism. We are not permitted to fold up and hide away our one talent, whatever it may be, without incurring the heaviest penalties of loss, shame, and ultimate destruction! And it is with a whole people as with an individual. Most of the vices, crimes, shames, and evil fortunes of men, are strictly the result of the *non-use*, or the *perversion* of their intellectual endowments.

But I am at the bottom of my paper and must reserve what further I have to say on this subject, for another letter.

Your obed't serv't,  
W. GILMORE SIMMS.

Woodlands, S. C., March 18, 1857.

**W. GILMORE SIMMS:**—We promised our readers in the out set to spare neither labor nor expense to make the Times a Southern Literary Weekly, worthy of the patronage of the entire South. Mr. Simms is acknowledged readily by all to be one of the first literary men in America. He has made literature his profession and the pen his daily companion for the last thirty years. And now his published works, embracing History, Poetry and Fiction will number between fifty and one hundred volumes. In the ripeness of his years and the maturity of his intellect, we may always expect to find something instructive and interesting from his pen.

After a long negotiation, we have succeeded in engaging his services as Editorial Correspondent for the Times, and our readers will hereafter be furnished regularly with the products of his well stored mind.

Of course every body knows that the services of such writers as Mr. Simms cannot be secured for a trifle, and we hope our readers will appreciate the outlay we have made for their benefit and for the cause of Southern Literature, and by widely increasing our circulation, enable us to make still greater efforts.

The crowded state of our columns forbid us saying more this week.

**NORTH CAROLINA ILLUSTRATED:**—Such is the title of the first article in the March number of Harper's Magazine, by Port Crayon. It relates exclusively to the fisheries, and led by the illustrations, we read the article with high expectations, but unfortunately we dispatched paragraph after paragraph until we reached the end of the article without finding the first point of material interest. But on the contrary might be found an occasional underlining of the stale and unvarnished abuse so long applied to North Carolina by her less worthy sisters. We do not intend to review the article at length, but the Messrs. Harpers will undoubtedly gain little by "illustrating" North Carolina from the pen of one prejudiced against her interests, and woefully ignorant of her real internal condition. If Port Crayon ever visited the Fisheries of North Carolina, the title of "Arb" was not happily applied in this case, for we could gain as much information from any "loungeur," about the extent of the business, the habits of the people, the personal appearance of the "darkies," and the merits of the bony horses from Gates.

As this is entitled "No. 1," of course Port Crayon intends to prosecute his journey farther into the State. We would suggest, however, to the publishers of the Magazine, if they wish to give the truth and to enlighten the reader in reference to North Carolina, they ought to employ an active talent, or go farther North or farther South than one State on either side. The suggestion is made gratuitously, and can be acted upon at the pleasure of the proprietors of the Magazine. It is made, however, in good faith, which they will find out in due time. For no. II we will keep a watch out.

**Private Corner:**  
Since our last we have received of E. M. Bement, the first two numbers of the "Wolverine Sketches," relating to the early settlement of Michigan, and interspersed with numerous exciting encounters with the Indians. These "Sketches" will embrace several numbers, and we will commence their publication soon.—A sketch by Invalid—Sight seeing in Boston by S. M. Smith—No. 8 of "Literary Gossip" and a sonnet by J. Starr Holloway—Two sketches, "The Little Panzer" and "Discontented Milly," by Mrs. E. C. Loomis—No. 6 of Notes on Literature, W. Gilmore Simms as a Novelist by Geo. W. Cothran &c. &c.

**REVIEWS.**  
THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE for March is a rich number. We would like to see it widely circulated, for it contains the cream of our best foreign literature. Each number contains 144 large double column pages well printed for only \$6 a year. It is also embellished with the finest engravings the art can produce. This number has a most beautiful Portraiture of Hugh Miller. The following is the table of contents for March.

The Microscope and its Revelation, Human Longevity, General Marmont, A New Year's Story, Death of Hugh Miller, The Progress of Science, Self Education, Aluminium, Wonders of the West Indies, The Heir of Crossley Hall, The Pulpit and its Influence, Humboldt at Home, The Manor of Witherley, A Trip to Scotland, The Second Congress, Tuscan Proverbs, The King of Denmark's Ride, Macaulay on Johnson, The African Discoveries of Dr. Livingston, Literary Miscellanies.

Subscriptions received at this office.

**THE OHIO JOURNAL OF EDUCATION** for March has a beautiful steel engraving. We hope the patronage of the Journal will justify the engravings monthly, but it will require a large list, as it costs very high. We always find something good to read in the Journal and hope its list may increase accordingly. Terms \$1 a year, Columbus, Ohio.

**MARRIED,**  
In Randolph county, on the 18th March, by Rev. Chas. H. Bell, Rev. ENOCH CRITCHFIELD, of Alabama, to Miss MARY CAMPBELL, of Randolph.

**DIED,**  
In Shelby, Ala., on the 10th inst., THOMAS E. CROWSON, formerly of this place, in the 27th year of his age.

**AMBIOTYPES—AT COFFIN'S**  
GALLERY you can get an Ambrotype for only one dollar. Come everybody and get one. These Ambrotypes are finished up transparent. These Ambrotypes are finished up with two glasses hermetically sealed together. These Ambrotypes are colored natural to life. These Ambrotypes are warranted neither to fade nor to run. These Ambrotypes are excellent by none in the Union. He takes the likenesses of children in from two to four seconds standing. His rooms are over Gilmer & Hendrix's store. When in the course of human events, it right becomes for men of sense their likeness to perpetuate. Mercenary reasons will dictate that they should procure. These truths I hold self evident. Daguerotypes cost with a cent. For they will just as sure as day All spot and rust and fade away. Then now my humble self I flatter That I can—but it does not matter. All I do is come and get one. The pictures in my gallery: Come Ladies fair, and Shetland mens And see my splendid specimens: Come aged ones, whose locks are gray, And get a likeness while you may, That lay and by your progeny May great grand papa's image see. Come middle aged, in prime of life! Come husband, come and bring your wife! Perhaps she is pretty, sir, and may be, She has got a pretty baby; And if so, don't forget to bring The pretty little thing. And of yourself, your wife and pet, A perfect likeness you shall get. Come maidens fair and gallant beaux, As flies the time your beauty goes; Come get your likeness in a jacket, To carry in each other's pocket. That lay and by when you are old, Your beauty still you may behold. Come now ye honest legislators, Whether lesser ones, or greater; Whether married or old batch, Handsome or homely—or no matter what; Come honored members of both parties And patronize a native Artist. Come and come all and I will ever Grateful be as you are clever. Z. S. COFFIN.

March 25, 1857.

**LAND SALE—HAVING QUALIFIED** as Administrators on the Estate of Noble Shaw, deceased, with a will annexed, at the dwelling of said deceased, we will expose to public vendue on the 10th April next, a tract of land, consisting of 268 acres, well timbered and well watered, convenient to the OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE, and on the direct road from Danville, Va., to Salisbury. The land will be sold on a credit.

J. H. LEAK, J. Administrators.  
SICELY SHAW, J. trustees.  
Oak Ridge, P. O., March 24th, 1857. 64:3w

**EMPORIUM OF FASHION.**  
Mrs. WHEELER & Mrs. OAKLEY take this method of informing their friends & customers that they have received their new stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods—consisting of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, &c. Particular attention paid to Dress-Making. We have one of the best systems of Dress-Cutting in this country, and have made arrangements to receive direct from New York Patterns every month. Room No. 2, over Garrett's store. Greensboro, March 25, 1857. 64:4

**WHERE IS THE SELF-CELEBRATED** best, most improved, and most reliable of all the "Arb" machines, for making paper portraits?—S. Coffin, who takes as much as paper about his \$1000—1 day wages?—March 25. A. STARRETT.

**T. C. & E. G. WORME,**  
COMMISSION & FORWARDING  
AGENTS.  
Wilmington, N. C. 64:5

## CATALOGUE OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received and for sale at the DRUG STORE, by W. C. PORTER.

|                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Asparagus,              | Large Black,           |
| Beets,                  | Green Chiron,          |
| Extra Early Beet,       | Pine Apple,            |
| Long Smooth,            | Dark Mountain Sweet,   |
| Blood,                  | Yellow Cantaloupe,     |
| Early Blood Turnip,     | Nasturtium or Indian,  |
| Yellow Turnip,          | Cress,                 |
| White Sugar,            | Extra Early Red,       |
| BRUSSELS,               | White Portagal,        |
| Early White,            | South Eastern Red,     |
| Low,                    | ONION,                 |
| BUSH BEANS,             | Long White,            |
| Early Valentine,        | PARSLEY,               |
| Yellow 6 weeks,         | Extra Early May,       |
| Large White Kidney,     | Agretti's Gherkin,     |
| Early Green (see 1000), | to 1),                 |
| White Cherry,           | YARNS,                 |
| Red speckled Valer,     | Pine Sugar,            |
| Upright, see 1000,      | to 1),                 |
| Large Lima "to 1000,"   | SPINACH,               |
| White Dutch Runner,     | Carrot,                |
| CABBAGE,                | BRUSSELS,              |
| Early 1st,              | Long Cayenne,          |
| "Sugar Loaf,            | Large Sweet Ballchaps, |
| Large Flat Dutch,       | to 1),                 |
| "Eng. Drumhead,         | PEAS,                  |
| Pine Drumhead Saver,    | Extra Early May,       |
| Green Choke Saver,      | Early Frame or June,   |
| Red Dutch for Pickling, | Dwarf Sugar,           |
| Large Am. Drumhead,     | Weathered Prem flat,   |
| Weathered Prem flat,    | J. R. & Co's Extra,    |
| Dutch,                  | to 1),                 |
| Large Drumhead Saver,   | to 1),                 |
| to 1),                  | CAULIFLOWER,           |
| to 1),                  | Early London,          |
| to 1),                  | Large Asiatic,         |
| to 1),                  | LARGE CARROT,          |
| to 1),                  | Long Orange,           |
| to 1),                  | Whitefield,            |
| to 1),                  | CELERY,                |
| to 1),                  | White Sals,            |
| to 1),                  | Rose Colored,          |
| to 1),                  | New Silver Giant,      |
| to 1),                  | CUCUMBER,              |
| to 1),                  | Early Frame,           |
| to 1),                  | "Russian,              |
| to 1),                  | Cluster,               |
| to 1),                  | London Long Green,     |
| to 1),                  | Extra,                 |
| to 1),                  | "Turkey,               |
| to 1),                  | Gherkin,               |
| to 1),                  | EGG PLANT,             |
| to 1),                  | Long Purple,           |
| to 1),                  | "White,                |
| to 1),                  | EARLY CORN,            |
| to 1),                  | Early Sweet or Sugar,  |
| to 1),                  | "Tuscan,               |
| to 1),                  | LETTUCE,               |
| to 1),                  | Early White Cabbage,   |
| to 1),                  | Ice Head,              |
| to 1),                  | to 1),                 |

**LEAD ORE—THE UNDERSIGNED** is prepared to purchase LEAD ORE, of good quality, in large or small quantities, and will pay for the same its true value according to the per centage yielded by Assay. The Ore to be delivered in Philadelphia,—directed to JOHN KESSLER, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

**REMOVAL—THE SUBSCRIBER** having removed his Gallery to Garrett's New Building, Room No. 4. Where he has a New Northern Light, is now prepared to take Ambrotypes or Melanotypes, in all the beauty of the art not to be excelled by any "Celebrated Artist" whatever. Ambrotypes colored true to life if desired, and warranted. His Melanotype is a beautiful picture, taken on sheet iron and warranted not to fade. He would further say to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Greensboro and vicinity, that he is thankful for past favors and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage. AMBROTYPES for One Dollar



